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THURSDAY,  
MARCH 1, 1956

# THE JERUSALEM POST

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JERUSALEM'S  
OUTFITTERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN  
**ROSENBLUM**  
1 PRINCESS MARY AVE.  
Spring is around the corner.  
Outfits for the new season have arrived.

## Column One By David Courtney

WE live, internationally, by compromise. That fact is at the same time a guarantee of international progress toward a unity and co-operation and an ever-present source of dispute. For, while compromise between States and peoples is the only way, short of war or rebellion, by which these national aspirations which affect other nations' interests can be gained bit by bit it is not why in our world, its nature is such that everyone concerned feels he has less than his desert. Not every government or every aspiring people is content with less than what it deserves to be its proper deserts. Then we get extremists, terrorism, violent counter-measures, rebellion, or, between sovereign States, the threat of war and ever war itself, which modern history has shown to be the worst possible means of achieving anything better than a casualty list and a housing shortage.

THE overbearing example of the importance of international compromise in our day is, of course, provided by Soviet Russia and the western Democracies. Theoretically, their policies and ways of life are hopelessly in conflict. Both have avowed aims and the power to follow them steadfastly or at any rate in dramatic fits and starts. These world aims meet oppositely at a score of points and the impact of this shadow-casting cliff of dispute is East and West, there is, just now, a whole row of States and peoples in turmoil from one end of the earth to the other. China, Malaya, the Middle East, Cyprus, Algeria, Morocco, stand out conspicuously from the others because of the nature of the outcome of the turbulence of each than the separate national ambitions of each.

NEVER was the quality of compromise more needed in international affairs than it is today. Aside from the headline shadow-casting cliff of dispute, East and West, there is, just now, a whole row of States and peoples in turmoil from one end of the earth to the other. China, Malaya, the Middle East, Cyprus, Algeria, Morocco, stand out conspicuously from the others because of the nature of the outcome of the turbulence of each than the separate national ambitions of each.

THE French Government, in offering to Algeria less than its extremists want, is not being imperialistic. And the British Government, in offering Cyprus less than the Cypriots want, is not being imperialistic either. The old, discarded question of empire hardly arises in these instances or any of the others. The question is whether a great, or at any rate still influential, Power should let its world influence of a moral, social or strategic quality, be weakened at this climactic stage in human affairs by retreating lock, stock and barrel from areas where their authority can only be replaced, at the moment, by the vanities of Sovereignty, not its virtues.

EMPIRES have learned their lesson, usually the hard way. Powers with "spheres of influence" are learning theirs, also the hard way, but effectively, as Britain has shown in Egypt, in other parts of Africa, and in the Far East; as France has shown in Morocco and Tunisia; as the Netherlands has shown in Indonesia. Nationalists, however, presenting the modern version of honest patriots, have not learned their lesson and are tempted by notions of sovereignty which even great nations, urged by atomic compulsions of today, have modified for the sake of collective security and collective effort socially and economically.

SELF-Government wherever a homogeneous people has the wit and means to govern itself, is without doubt the right for such a people; and from it, self-determination must follow from that can be done without serious risk to regional and world equilibrium. But compromise is essential until we can all pick our way with assurance through the opposing atomic stockpiles and conflicting ideologies that plague great Powers and little sovereignties and dependencies, equally Jerusalem, March 1.

## France Shuffles Army Command; Ely Named Chief

PARIS, Wednesday. — The Government today changed the top chiefs of the French armed forces in a move believed designed to step up the fight in Algeria. It named Gen. Paul Ely, 58, to replace Gen. Augustin Guillaume as Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, Gen. P. Blanc as new Inspector of the Army, and Gen. F. de Gaulle as Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces in 1953.

Meanwhile, a bill to give the Government special powers to deal with the Algerian situation will be put before Parliament tomorrow. The Government spokesman said that the bill would establish order and to handle administrative, economic and social questions in Algeria.

**Poujadistes Walk Out**  
About 80 Poujadist and Conservative deputies walked out of the Assembly this afternoon in protest against a Communist demand that the Government should negotiate peace with the "Fascists" and "traitors" were exchanged.

In Algeria, six French soldiers died and seven were wounded today in an ambush near Chir in the Aurès mountains. Official French sources in Algiers said French troops had arrested 22 suspects and wounded one rebel in the last 24 hours in the Kabylie area of northern Algeria.

## 17 W. Europe States Form Atomic Co-op

PARIS, Wednesday (UP). — Seventeen West European nations voted today to pool their resources in a European atomic co-operation plan.

They left room inside the organization for a tightly knit "Euroatom" atomic pool with "supra-national" authority. They decided to give serious consideration to President Eisenhower's offer of 20,000 kilograms of fissionable atomic fuel.

Ministers of the member nations of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation voted unanimously to translate into action the O.E.E.C. atomic co-operation plan.

Today's vote set up a preparatory committee to lay down the lines of action. The Euratom supra-national pool plan of the six "little Europe" nations will function as a unit within the broader O.E.E.C. plan. One of the main tasks of the preparatory committee will be to determine the relationship that will bind the Euratom group and the remaining nations. (UP, Reuter)

## Oil Strike at Heletz II Predicted for Tomorrow

HELETZ, Wednesday. — All preparations were made at Heletz II for the expected imminent oil strike. By tonight, a depth of 1,482 metres was reached — eight metres away from the oil-bearing formation discovered at Heletz I. The strike is expected on Friday, should no unforeseen breakdown occur.

A "Johnson test" was made in the hole this afternoon and a core was taken which consisted of sand soaked with salt, similar to that found at the same level in Heletz I.

Tonight, drillers were preparing to let down a special, small-bore, two-inch drilling pipe, which will provide the sand with an outlet and so obviate the necessity of pulling the pipe out at short intervals for cleaning.

At near-by Heletz II, the crew is waiting for the cementation to set which will take 72 hours. With a heavier drill, it is hoped to bore to the depth attained at Heletz I by the end of next week.

## Still Chance for Peace, Ben-Gurion Declares

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion told the Knesset last night that peace is still possible and that Israel will continue to do everything to prevent war. He was winding up the debate on the budget of the Prime Minister's Office, but took the occasion to comment on the debate on the Foreign Ministry budget.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, emphasizing that he was speaking for himself, said he was afraid of war because of the lives it took and the destruction it caused. But he was not afraid of the results, if war did break out.

Israel would win, even if the Arab states received Russian and British arms. This was because their peoples had nothing to fight for, while the Israelis would be fighting for what was dear to them.

Mr. Ben-Gurion said that the fatal error in Mr. Dulles' statement before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last Friday was that it might encourage the Arabs to fight against Israel. He would not reply to that statement now, the Prime Minister said, but he might do so in two or three weeks.

To speakers who had ridiculed the Government's futile efforts to get arms, Mr. Ben-Gurion replied that the Government would have sinned if it had not made such efforts.

In answer to another criticism, he said it would be ridiculous for us to try to convince the U.S. that it is endangered by the arms Abdul Nasser has received from the U.S.S.R. and Britain. We demand our arms in our own right, he declared.

Mr. Ben-Gurion announced that he had yesterday received the report of the Committee Investigating Military Rule. This would be transmitted to the Government and later to the Knesset. To Mr. Rittin, who had asked for more freedom for Israel Arabs, the Prime Minister replied that every state has the right to curtail the freedom of its citizens when it is in danger.

The committee's report would indicate to what extent military rule might be withdrawn.

Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett is to reply to the debate on the Foreign Ministry budget at today's session, which will begin at 2 p.m.

Mr. Levi Eshkol last night opened the debate on the third group of ministries, to which 12 hours has been allotted. These are the Ministries of Finance, Development, Agriculture, Labour, Transport, Posts and Commerce.

(Debate — Page 3 col. 6)

## Israel Expecting Reply On Arms, B.G. Tells Lawson

JERUSALEM Post Reporter  
Israel took a further step in her demand for a definite reply to her bid for arms from the U.S. when Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion invited the American Ambassador, Mr. Edward E. Lawson, to his office in Jerusalem yesterday to discuss the matter. The discussion, which was attended as well by Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett, lasted an hour.

Similar action was taken the previous day in Washington when the Israeli Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, held an hour-long session with Mr. George Allen, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs.

The substance of these meetings is clear. Israel feels that she deserves a straight "yes" or "no" reply to the request for arms she made orally four months ago. The State Department has been putting off Israel's repeated queries with evasive answers of one type or another.

Israel now feels that it is not reasonable to expect that she should be held in suspense for a longer period.

## CAIRO WAR GAMES

The Egyptian Army has concluded extensive manoeuvres in the Fayum Desert of western Egypt, NEARS reported from Cairo last night.

## NATO Needs New Approach, Gronchi Tells America

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter). — President Gronchi of Italy told a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives today that "new and imaginative forms of cooperation" were needed in the Western world to supplement existing military alliances.

He said: "New methods of a more organic cooperation should range from the political to the social and economic areas."

President and Mrs. Gronchi are here on a state visit. He said for more than an hour yesterday with President Eisenhower and will see him again tomorrow.

The Italian President told Congress, "One might consider with more attention a better integrated function of NATO. The Atlantic pact is conceived and operated thus far, as appropriate and sufficient so long as there was the fear of imminent armed aggression, intensified by an imbalance of strength between the two sides."

**Should Face Realities**  
"It is a historical truth that the pact removed that danger and created the possibility of experimenting with attempts at solutions very different from those of the past. However, it should be brought into line with today's realities."

He said that an adequate system of collective defence was not a final solution, "but can only serve as a stage to go beyond the dangers of a balance of power approach, and to give a better foundation to peace. No person, nation or group of nations can build without anxiety and anguish the prospects of a world where peace is based solely on military strength or on limited political alignments."

## MAC Meeting Not Held As Egyptians Turn Back

JERUSALEM Post Reporter  
Egypt did not attend the meeting of the Mixed Armistice Commission on Tuesday which was scheduled to have taken place at Nitzana (el Ajlaj) for the meeting via Rafia-el Auja highway which has been normally used for travelling to the M.A.C. encampment in the Demilitarized Zone. The Zone is in Israel territory.

According to an arrangement agreed to by both parties in March, 1949, this highway was specified as the one to be used for entrance by the Egyptians into the Zone to attend M.A.C. meetings.

For reasons best known to the Egyptians, they chose to ignore Israel's request and instead of using the normal route they tried to drive into the area over the Iamaliya road.

They were met by the Chairman who tried to persuade them to use the regular road, but they were adamant and returned home.

An emergency meeting of the M.A.C. is scheduled to be held this morning at kilometre 98, on the Gaza Road, the usual meeting place for emergency sessions.

A Reuter message from Gaza said yesterday that Israeli troops had prevented the Egyptians from entering the Demilitarized Zone for the M.A.C. meeting.

## Eisenhower is Willing To Stand for Second Term



### Explains Decision to Nation Today

WASHINGTON, Wednesday. — President Eisenhower announced today that he is willing to stand for re-election when his term of office in the White House expires at the year's end. The President's announcement ended months of uncertainty following his heart attack last September.

If — as is virtually certain — Mr. Eisenhower is nominated as Republican candidate, few Americans doubt that he will be sent back at the White House for a second term.

Mr. Eisenhower said that there were many considerations involved in his decision which could not be expressed in simple terms at the press conference. He had therefore asked for time on the radio and television tonight (5 a.m. Thursday, Israel time) to give a full explanation to the American people and the Republican Party.

The President said he would not allow his name to go before the Republican convention in August unless he was assured the party understood the influences and the possibilities arising from his decision to run. The President added that he was not at all certain that the convention would want to nominate him after he outlined the various factors involved.

**Last-Minute Decision**  
He then gave his answer in these words: "My answer will be positive — that is affirmative."

He said he had nothing to add to this at present.

When he arrived at his decision, the President said, he was still arguing with someone yesterday morning. He was asked if he would make a cross-country campaign and what should be his nomination, he was hopeful of being reelected.

He replied to the effect that his record would serve as his campaign.

Mr. Eisenhower will be 66 on October 14.

The press conference room in which the President made his announcement was packed by a record crowd of over 300 correspondents, some of whom had been queuing for two and a half hours. A number were turned away.

Eisenhower kept the correspondents waiting for the announcement of his decision while he made several announcements in leisurely fashion, calling upon Americans to "join and serve" the Red Cross and talking about the visit of President Gronchi of Italy, and local matters.

## Major Battle Seen For Vice-Presidency

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower's announcement that he is willing to stand for re-election has set off a major battle for the vice-presidential nomination in the Republican Party.

Former Governor Thomas Dewey, twice the unsuccessful Republican presidential candidate, said, "This is wonderful news for the American people and the cause of freedom everywhere."

The jubilant response of Republican leaders in Congress and across the nation leaves no doubt that the President will, in the words of Vice-President Richard Nixon, "be re-nominated."

The chief battle in the Republican Party convention next August will be over the nomination of a vice-presidential candidate. There is a possibility — some political observers say — that it is a probability — that the former Republican presidential candidate, Mr. Thomas Dewey, will oust the present Vice-President, Mr. Richard Nixon.

Many observers believe that Mr. Dewey will have little difficulty in obtaining the vice-presidential nomination if he wants it.

## Hammarikjold, Dulles Confer on Mid-East

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UP). — The U.S. Secretary General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles today discussed strategy to prevent an Arab-Israeli war in the Middle East.

The two diplomats held a luncheon conference at the State Department at Mr. Dulles' invitation. Mr. Hammarskjold conferred with Israel and Arab leaders during his recent world tour.

## KIDRON SEES U.N. CHIEF ON MID-EAST ISSUES

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday (INA). — Mr. Mordechai R. Kidron, deputy chief of the Israel delegation, had an hour's conference with Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold late yesterday.

It was understood that they discussed problems affecting the Middle East. The Secretary-General has been conferring with representatives of many delegations since his return from his world tour.

## GREEK GOV'T SWORN IN

ATHENS, Wednesday (Reuter). — King Paul today swore in a new Cabinet led by Mr. Constantine Karamanlis, leader of the Radical Union which won the recent general election.

## Truman: Democrats 'Can Beat Anybody'

NEW YORK, Wednesday (Reuter). — Mr. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic leader most likely to oppose Mr. Eisenhower in the presidential election, said today, "The main issue will be the policies and record of the Eisenhower Administration."

Mr. Stevenson, who was defeated by Mr. Eisenhower in 1952, said, "As the Administration's chief architect and spokesman, Eisenhower will have to carry the burden of what will be a very vigorous campaign."

In Kansas City, former President Harry Truman said Mr. Eisenhower's decision would mean no change in the Democratic Party's plans. "We can beat anybody," he declared.

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### Cables in Brief

**ETNA.** — Molten rock and glowing ash shot skywards yesterday from Mount Etna's snow-rimmed central crater which erupted on Tuesday night for the first time in six years. At three-second intervals, incandescent masses were hurled 150 metres into the air.

**NAKE.** — Anti-Government terrorists have struck again in Córdoba City, Argentina, with an

...ing animal ethod — they broke a glass cage in the Zoo containing a 10-foot snake and let it out. The snake curled around a night watchman, whose screams brought help, and the snake was recaptured.

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**Saudia Denies Tank-Bearing Jewish-Owned Ship Banned**

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuters). — A Saudi Arabian Embassy spokesman today denied a report that the Saudi government had banned a Jewish-owned ship from carrying oil tankers.

He made the denial after a report was received that Mr. Jacob Monro, an Arab, was to dock at Jeddah in a ship carrying 18 tanks. It was Jewish-owned, he said. He informed that the ship would not be allowed at Jeddah and that another ship in Port Said, bound for Saudi Arabia, would be transferred to bring the ship back.

## Abundant Water Found Near Ra'anana

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Large quantities of water have been found to exist in a well at Moshav Elishama, near Ra'anana, where water was first struck at the end of January. The Jewish Agency Water Department had been drilling for a year and first pumping tests have

just been made. They registered 100 cubic metres an hour. The level in the well did not drop during the pumping, and examination has shown that the saline content of the water

# EISENHOWER

(Continued from Page One)

10,000 names in Trenton, the state capital.

State primaries are called t

Cheers, whoops of joy and shouts of "He's going to run above the trading din of Wall Street. There was such a flood of orders to buy on the New York stock exchange that

President Eisenhower once declared he would not consider any political post "from dog catches to grand high hickings of the universe." Six years later,

1952 — he ran for the Presidency and won a sweeping victory. He called it a "call to duty." The soldier-statesman with the infectious grin came to office

at the height of the bitter East-West cold war which split the "grand alliance" of World War II. In that war, Gen. Eisenhower—once a humble farm boy—led a mighty coalition of Allied armies in the invasion of North Africa, Sicily, and then into Normandy, and through Europe to the heart of defeated Nazi Germany. (Remick)

number of special 1954 Popular Certificate have been returned by satisfactory addresses.

If the Certificates were not destroyed and addresses or changes made the Advance Payment Popular Loan Certificates, should be paid on, on a special form, on or after 15, 1956, on a special form.

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Announcing that from today, March 1st, for return tickets on the Jerusalem Line, 1st class seats may be ordered seven days in advance at the offices of the Railway Stations in Jerusalem for 50 pruta.

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